

LITERARY NOTICES

the constant hospitality of the British naval commander at that station.

reasonable as it was to the extension of the American arena held that it was a national duty to keep the public faithful and rigorously punish violations of the neutrality laws. Miranda himself, though evidently straining a point, wrote from Washington to the administration: "Their tacit approbation and good wishes are evidently for us, and they do not see any difficulty that may prevent the citizens of the United States in attending or sending supplies for this noble effort, provided the public authorities do not openly forbid it." Madison admitted in full the great right of emigration—the right to purchase military stores; but his declaration Jefferson makes as to Madison forbids the idea that any other encouragement than good wishes for the success of the people of South America was intended. The first inaugural of Madison has the following pregnant passage:

"Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights and repose of other nations, it has been the true glory of the United States to cultivate peace by observing justice and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations of war by fulfilling their neutral obligations with the most scrupulous impartiality. If there be candor in the world, the truth of these assertions will not be questioned."

A retrospect of the democratic policy in Jefferson day, as to foreign nations, shows a scrupulous respect to the public faith in connexion with a comprehensive regard to our national interests. No one of the statesmen of that day has left on record sounder views of international law than has Jefferson; and no one was more alive to the stern duty which, in the course of events, might be demanded by the great law of national self-preservation. A remarkable instance of his sincerity, which we do not

recollect to have seen noticed, occurs in a cabinet paper dated July 12, 1790, on the conduct which the United States should observe towards Great Britain and Spain in case they sought conquests on our southern quarter. He would say to them that "we should view with extreme uneasiness any attempt of either power to seize the possessions of the other on our frontier, as we consider

our own selfish interests in the future. It is due to the fact that we have not been able to see the situation particularly as it has unfolded in the past, that we have been able to see that this declaration should apply to future conquests in *South America* as well as *North America*! I fear, however, that we are far-sighted when this illustrious man! Here is fresh evidence of the Monroe principle. Here, too, is the principle of the declaration which our government made, about 1823, that we would not interfere with the country that was not yet seen with indifference Cuba go out of the hands of Spain into the hands of another foreign power.

Such was the policy of the republican statesmen and especially filibustering schemes of conquest and entangling alliances. In marked coincidence with this policy is the fact that the United States has been able to see the cases of *Grenada* and *Miranda*, so it is now in the case of *Walker*—public sympathy, especially in one quarter of the Union, is largely with the adventurer. But when we

the American intellect fairly and fully grasps the consequences, to our national honor, of the wanton violation of our own laws and the gross disregard of the laws of nations which such expeditions involve, the good sense of the people will as completely drop Walker as it did Genet and Miranda; while the message of President Buchanan, just to the policy of American progress and allegiance to the principles of the supremacy of law, will be universally admitted to be a true exponent of American honor and public faith.

GENERAL ORDERS UNITED STATES ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS, {	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 2. }	New York, January 14, 1858.

The general commanding the department of New Mexico will, as soon after the receipt hereof as the necessary arrangements can be made and the season will per-

mit, either abandon Fort Buchanan or relieve the dragoons now stationed there, as shall, in his judgment, be best for the service, and make all necessary provision and give all needful orders for the march of the dragoons to Fort Yuma, and for the care of the public property, &c., which it may be found necessary to leave behind.

The general commanding the department of the Pacific will take care to send orders to Fort Yuma, giving such

Further instructions to these companies as to their stations, the routes they are to take to them, and the supplies to be furnished, &c., as he may deem necessary.

II. So much of the military department of Utah as lies west of the 117th degree of longitude will be included in the department of the Pacific.

for the use of the Soldiers," adopted by the War Department for the government of the United States troops, will be considered public property, and borne on returns accordingly.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott :
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, who is now in Washington in attendance on the Supreme Court, "openly denounces the Lecompton constitution as a flagrant swindle, and sustains Mr. Douglas in vindicating the principle that he and the southern senators asserted in 1854." Nothing of a political nature would gratify Mr. Badger more than the disruption and defeat of the

national democratic party. But Mr. B. will be disappointed. The democratic party does not depend upon men for its existence, but on principles. Judge Douglas will gain no strength among true democrats North or South by the support which Mr. Badger is giving him.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTORIES.—Mr. J. L. Rogers, in a letter to the National American, says that in Georgia the R. & A. Co. are manufacturing a successful rubber road.

Roswell Company has been very successful, paying regularly from ten to fourteen per cent. dividends, and extending their works. There are a number of establishments in North Alabama and Western Tennessee that have been eminently successful, among them the Bell Factory near Huntsville, which has for many years been paying large

profits from the manufacture of various kinds of plaid
checks, tickings, &c., which command in the market
where they sell a higher price than those from any other
factory. All their operatives are negroes, owned by the
company. Their establishment is now worth some \$400,
000.

have succeeded equally as well. They commenced about ten years ago with one small factory; in a few years they built a second, larger than the first, and during this past summer have completed a third and very extensive one. In 1855 they cleared 50 per cent. on their investments.

The American says :
 "Arkansas and Texas present very inviting fields for manufacturing enterprise in the departments of low numbers of yarns and coarse cloths."

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.
Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.
 The proprietor begs leave to call the attention of strangers and the citizens of Washington to a very superior article of Holland gin, which he is introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

This gin is manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at his distillery in Schiedam, Holland. It is made from the best barley that can be procured in Europe at any cost, and flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the most choice botanical variety of

The aromatic Italian juniper berry, whose more virtuous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and then becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcending in its cordial and medicinal properties any alcoholic beverage heretofore known.

Persons who purchase should be careful to get the genuine article as the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and imitations. Box up in quart and pint bottles in cases of one dozen each, and for

sale by all the respectable druggists and grocers in the United States.
UDOLJO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot No. 22 Beaver street, New York.

PHILODENDIC SOCIETY OF GEORGETOWN
College.—There will be a meeting of the resident and non-resident members of the Philodendic Society at Georgetown College on Tuesday, 26th inst., 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of determining the expediency of celebrating the Landing of the Pilgrims of Maryland the ensuing May.

By order of Society:
Rev. EDWARD H. WELCH, S. J.,
President,
Jan 14.

CHAS. B. KENNEDY, Cor. Sec. F. S.

THE Diplomatic History of the Administrations of
Washington and Adams, 1789, 1801. By Wm. Henry Prescott.
1 vol. \$1 25. Sent by mail, postage paid. \$1 40.
Jan 15.

FRANCK TAYYOR